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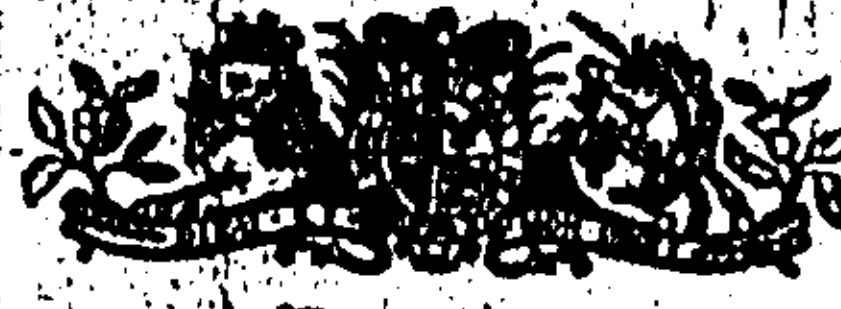
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Reds Agree To Discuss Resumption Of Kaesong Talks

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

The Communists today agreed to send representatives to the battered village of Pan Mun Jom at 10 a.m. on Monday to discuss a resumption of the Korean truce talks with United Nations officers.

The Communist reply made it clear that the Reds will continue to insist on an investigation of their charges that the Allied violated the Kaesong neutral zone—a demand already rejected by Gen. Ridgway. The Communist reply was not expected to delay a resumption of the truce talks if other conditions are mutually satisfactory. The Reds proposed to let the question of "truce violations" wait until formal talks are resumed, rather than to discuss them at the liaison meeting.

North Korean Premier Kim Il-sung and Chinese General Peng Teh-huai announced their willingness to hold liaison officers to discuss General Matthew B. Ridgway's qualified acceptance of their proposal for a renewal of the stalled negotiations. Gen. Ridgway had suggested the meeting at Pan Mun Jom in a message sent on Sunday to Premier Kim and General Peng.

The Reds' reply was broadcast over Radio Peking and monitored in Tokyo this morning. The first report from the monitors said the Reds rejected part of Gen. Ridgway's message which rejected their proposal to leave open for future action their charges.

The answer from Kim and Peng, coming less than 24 hours after Gen. Ridgway's message, said they would bring up the matter in the first meeting of the delegates. They said, "We have already instructed our delegates to put forward our demands for an appropriate machinery which should be set up by mutual agreement after the resumption of the Kaesong talks in order to deal with unsettled incidents."

There seemed to be little chance that the armistice delegates would get together again since the Reds said they would bring the matter up at the first meeting and not before.

The message was broadcast in English over Radio Peking shortly after 7 a.m. (Tokyo time), slightly more than 22 hours since Gen. Ridgway sent them his message. It said, "These unsettled incidents should not be allowed to go on impeding the progress of negotiations between both sides."

LATEST FIGURES IN REFERENDUM

Sydney, Sept. 23. The no vote against giving the Commonwealth Parliament power to outlaw the Communist Party lost ground on Sunday in the continued counting from Saturday's nationwide referendum.

But experts discounted the possibility the swing would be sufficient to put over Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies' proposed constitutional amendment.

At the end of Sunday's counting, votes against the proposed amendment had an Australian-wide majority of 113,416 with 882,000 votes still to be counted. Associated Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Australian Referendum

MR Menzies, apparently, has failed in his attempt to obtain constitutional powers to repress and outlaw the Communist Party in Australia. The outcome of the referendum is not altogether surprising; despite the decisive vote of confidence which the Menzies-Fadden party received from the country at the last general elections. The referendum cannot be regarded as a denial by the people of the political mandate given to the Menzies' Government two years ago. The voters chose to make the request for an amendment to the constitution a national issue, and in so doing demonstrated their ability to distinguish between narrow party politics and national interests. Mr Menzies has expressed dismay at the result, yet he could hardly have been unprepared for it. Not only had a High Court judgment been delivered against the constitutional legality of legislation which Mr Menzies had previously passed through the House of Representatives, but the State parliaments also refused to give their approval to the outlawing measure. There were, therefore, reasons to believe that popular sentiment would be adverse to Mr Menzies' appeal. Nevertheless, there will be no danger of the outside world (other than the Communist-ruled countries) misunderstanding the decision of the Australians on this subject. This is no popular pro-Communism vote. The vast majority of Australians abhor Communism and all that it represents in regimentation and dictatorship. On the other hand, these same people are extremely jealous for the freedoms embodied in the Atlantic Charter, and by their voting have declined to vest in any government constitutional powers to interfere with those freedoms. There is evidence in abundance

that the Australian Communists, though insignificant as a party, have effectively infiltrated into key trade union positions and are capable of exploiting these offices to the embarrassment of the government in power by bringing about partial dislocation of the country's commerce, industry and economy through wild-cat strikes and other acts inimical to the interests of the country. Not all of Labour's discontent, however, can be laid on the shoulders of the Communists. Some is completely genuine and independent of any Communist proclivities. Recognition of this conceivably influenced many of the voters last Saturday when they were asked to outlaw the Communists as a political party. But the overriding factor, undoubtedly, was appreciation of the fact that by suppressing a political party, except in a time of declared national emergency, Australia would be guilty of precisely the same intolerance practised by dictatorships in other parts of the world. Moreover, constitutional outlawing of an organisation does not mean that it ceases to operate. It immediately goes underground and is capable of becoming increasingly insidious in its activities and influence. The power to suppress is a dangerous weapon in the hands of any government, and is not to be tolerated in any democratic state except in times of great national emergency. The whole of Australia will applaud Mr Menzies' efforts, under existing constitutional, legislative and legal powers, to curb and defeat the Communists' activities in Australia, but on reflection, even he will probably appreciate that the country has acted wisely in refusing to give him additional and unrestricted powers to carry out the assignment.

Trapped In Ambush

Tel-Aviv, Sept. 23. A military spokesman said on Sunday that five Israeli soldiers were wounded, three of them seriously, in an ambush south of the Dead Sea last Friday. The spokesman said Arabs from Jordan territory were believed responsible for firing on the Israelis who were in a motor vehicle. Israel has submitted an official complaint to the United Nations mixed armistice commission—Associated Press.

Communist Party Building Wrecked

Posara, Italy, Sept. 23. At least two people were killed and 30 or 40 injured when a Communist Party building at Posara was wrecked by an explosion during a rally of members tonight. About 100 members gathered on the roof of the two-story building for a dance, one of a nationwide series of rallies organised by the Italian Communist Party to boost the circulation of its official organ, "L'Unita" and as a drive for funds. Eye-witnesses said that when the fun was at its highest, an explosion occurred in the ground floor of the building, hired out as a grain store. The roof caved in, burying most of the people attending the party. A Police officer said late tonight that they feared there may be more casualties under the tons of debris. The cause of the explosion was not immediately known. —Reuter.

THE KING'S CONDITION: DOCTORS ISSUE A SECOND BULLETIN

Thousands Sing National Anthem Outside Palace

London, Sept. 23.

At 8.15 tonight, just nine hours after the operation was performed on King George VI, this new medical bulletin came out from Buckingham Palace:

"The King's condition continues to be as satisfactory as can be expected."

An earlier medical bulletin said "anxiety must remain for some days" but His Majesty's "immediate post-operative condition is satisfactory."

Eight physicians and surgeons signed the bulletin.

A crowd of 5,000 sang the National Anthem outside Buckingham Palace when a bulletin was posted on the Palace gates announcing that King George had been operated on and that his condition immediately afterwards was "satisfactory."

A lone woman's voice began the first line of "God Save The King" as the throng broke through Police cordons and pressed close to the railings to read the bulletin.

In an instant it was taken up by men, women, and children, and by Servicemen from many foreign countries who had waited throughout the chilly Autumn day for news of the King.

By the Monument to Queen Victoria close to the Palace entrance, two ministers of the Church fell on their knees and bowed their heads in prayer. Many women fought their way to the bulletin and came back weeping.

Among the first people to reach the railing was a crowd of miners from Wales. An hour earlier they had halted their touristic bus in a side street nearby and joined the silent crowd.

Their right-wing plans forgotten, they watched as foreign diplomats' cars came and went, continually asking "Is there any news yet of His Majesty?"

Before the bulletin was posted, mounted Police had cleared a stretch of pavement before the railings.

But only a few seconds after the bulletin appeared the mounted Police were swept back on to the pavement, their mounts shying in a sea of people.

Foot Police rushed to guard the open gates. They had to link arms to prevent the crowd bursting into the Palace courtyard.

TRAFFIC HELD UP

Traffic in The Mall, tree-lined avenue leading to the Palace, was brought to a standstill. Motorists climbed on to the roofs of their cars and peered towards the stately Royal home.

As the singing reached its height a lone Royal Air Force Vampire jet fighter appeared through a blue patch in the grey sky. It circled the Palace, dived steeply, pulled up almost vertically and executed two "Victory" rolls.

The huge crowd craned their necks and cheered as the plane disappeared again into the clouds.

The bulletin did not identify the disease for which the operation was performed.

Today's operation on the King was his fifth. Almost the entire Royal Family had come to London during yesterday and today to be at hand, while prayers were said for the King's recovery at Sunday morning services in churches of all denominations.

A London specialist told Reuter that the danger in removal of part of a lung was much less now-a-days than it used to be, due to the use of penicillin, and other life-saving drugs.

Had the operation been announced as a lobectomy, which means the removal of a whole lobe of the lung, it would have had much graver implications, the specialist said.

As it is, he added, the operation on the King was obviously a major operation which would entail cutting away some of the ribs to enable the surgeon to reach the affected part of the lung.

LONG CONVALESCENCE

This operation calls for considerable skill in the use of anaesthetics, the specialist continued. "If successful it is invariably followed by a long period of nursing and convalescence."

The bulletin suggests that the operation has been successful, the specialist added.

Leading London medical men were agreed tonight that there should be little doubt of the King's recovery from his operation provided there was no untoward setback.

If all went well they said he would be kept to bed for at least six weeks.

It would be several months before he would be able to carry out even light duties.

In an operation of this character one main danger was the shock to the system.

Queen Mary, the King's mother, remained at her home, Marlborough House, where she has been joined by the Princess Royal, the King's sister, and by his younger brother, the Duke of Gloucester who arrived in London this morning after a shooting holiday in Scotland.

The Duchess of Kent, with her son, the young Duke of Kent, arrived at the Palace this afternoon.

SPECIAL PRAYER

In Westminster Abbey, shrine of the House of Commons, a large congregation repeated a special prayer, recited from the pulpit, "that the King now in peril of sickness should be relieved of his pain and that by God's blessing he might be restored in body and mind."

From soon after dawn crowds waited to silent vigil outside Buckingham Palace for news despite intermittent rain. By mid afternoon many of the 3,000 people then waiting were queuing on the kerbside, some who had travelled from the provinces eating sandwiches and sipping tea from flasks.

A sombre note was added to the scene when a party of Guardsmen, wearing grey cloaks, instead of their customary scarlet uniforms because of the rain, marched up to near by St James's Palace, another of the Royal homes, for the changing of the Guard there.

The windows of the room—the Blue Room on the first floor—in which the operation was carried out were shuttered.

All curtains, carpets and furniture had been removed to transform it into an emergency operating theatre.

Throughout the morning a stream of diplomatic representatives called at the Palace.

SPONTANEOUS GESTURE

Paddington Station, one of London's biggest railway terminals was the scene of a spontaneous demonstration of public sympathy with the King.

When the National Anthem was played at the end of the usual Sunday morning concert given by a railway band, crowds waiting for trains, instead of just standing to attention as is usual, started to sing the words of the Anthem.

People on platforms close by joined in and for a few moments the bustle of the station was stilled as railway workers and travellers stopped to join in the expression of public concern.

Among the thousands of messages of sympathy sent to the Queen was one from the Federation of Street Traders Unions—London's barrow boys.

The operation on the King started about 10 o'clock today and occupied most of the morning.

When it was over, the doctors waited until well into the afternoon before issuing their bulletin.

They wanted to assure themselves definitely on the King's condition after the operation.

According to normal practice in an operation of this kind, the surgeon approaches the affected area of the lung from the back by removing one or more ribs.

Blood vessels supplying the lung are clamped so that no serious loss of blood takes place. Then the diseased tissue is cut away.

Sometimes, the main branch to the lung of the windpipe has to be severed during the operation after which it must be carefully sealed by close stitching.

Blood transfusions often take place while the operation is being performed.

Though an extremely delicate operation, it is now-a-days carried out successfully every day by chest surgeons in many countries.

Queen Elizabeth was the first to hear from the doctors news of how the King had withstood the operation.

Princess Elizabeth, heiress to the Throne, was summoned by telephone from Clarence House, her London home with her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, to the Grove in Buckingham Palace to hear from the doctors the news about her father.

At the same time news of the result of the operation was telephoned to Queen Mary, the King's mother, and the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, who flew back to London today from Scotland instead of returning by car as planned. —Associated Press and Reuter.

Return From Jamboree



Attlee Prepares Manifesto

London, Sept. 23. The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, was today preparing for tomorrow's Labour Party Executive meeting called to draft a manifesto for the general election on October 25.

The meeting may prove an embarrassing session both for him and his turbulent Left-wing critic, Mr Aneurin Bevan, observers said.

This will be the Executive's first chance to have a showdown with its four Bevanite members on their new pamphlet attacking the Government's arms policy which was issued almost immediately after the election announcement.

Mr Bevan will be asked how he can reconcile his pamphlet, which has made many Socialists bitterly angry, with the Party unity for which he called in a signed "close the ranks" article in one of today's Labour newspapers.

It has already been pointed out in defence of the Bevanites that the timing of the pamphlet was accidental.

But the Bevanites, however anxious for a united Party front in the election, have not retreated from their position. They claim that the Government's arms policy should be altered, holding that rearmament on the present scale will reduce living standards. —Reuter.

The party of Hongkong boy scouts who attended the international jamboree in Austria recently arrived back in the Colony this morning by the RMS Corfu. This group picture, taken by a staff photographer aboard the ship shows (standing) left to right: Ho Shiu-lay, Chan Wing-kai, Chan Tai-ying, Assistant Scoutmaster Hon Chai-loy and Lung Tai-shun. Front: Leung Yiu-ko, Yu Pui-kai and Lai Yuk-shu.

VEHICLES SEIZED

Abadan, Sept. 23. The Persian Oil Board today claimed the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's whole transport section here—comprising 2,995 vehicles of all classes.

The company's refinery manager, Mr K. B. Ross, has protested at the seizure, and replied that he will withdraw 25 of the British staff of 50.

A Persian official said that the Board would ask the transport manager, Mr A. M. Sargint, to hand over the vehicles within two or three days.

The Persians today, also withdrew the resident permit of Mr James Cunningham, a communications superintendent. Mr Cunningham will leave Abadan on Wednesday. —Reuter.

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MAGIC WAND TO END COAL SHORTAGE

London, Sept. 23. British scientists are perfecting machinery which may solve Britain's coal shortage by turning 20 million tons of coal dust into briquettes every year. It was stated today by Dr J. Bronowski, Director of the National Coal Board's Central Research Establishment.

"Modern methods of cutting coal by machines mean a loss of about 10 per cent—or 20 million tons—a year in dust," he said.

"If we can wave a magic wand and turn that into good-sized coal, there will be no talk of shortages at home or for exports. All our problems would be solved."

"That is what we are gradually doing. It may be some years before there is sufficient plant but by scientific coal cleaning, briquetting and carbonisation we can turn so-called inferior dust into a superior product."

It should be possible to devise methods of making briquettes of various grades for different purposes, Dr Bronowski added.

The annual production of the first types of briquettes had already reached one million tons and a "cobbler" briquette had been tried out successfully in locomotives.—Reuter.

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TO-MORROW
"NOTORIOUS"

Food From Germany On Shop Counter In West End



All this food—25 kinds—was imported to Britain from Germany. Quantities of food are arriving in Britain to be sold off the ration, as well as vehicles, drugs and dyes, bales of silk and artificial silk, raw materials and machinery and machine-tools. —London Express Service.

Scientist Leads March

Brussels, Sept. 23. Two thousand women "peace partisans", led by the Belgian nuclear scientist, Professor Max Coymans, marched through the city today.

There were minor scuffles when members of the public tried to cross the road through their procession. The demonstration was part of Belgium's Communist-sponsored "two-day peace marches" which Professor Coymans—who has twice visited the British atomic research centre at Harwell—opened in a Brussels dance hall yesterday.

Bearing placards calling for a "peace pact" between the United States, Britain, France, Russia and the People's Republic of China, the demonstrators took two hours to pass along the central boulevards.

They carried such slogans as "We Want Peace", "Butter Not Guns", "Schools Not Guns" and "Outlaw the Atom Bomb".—Reuter.

America To Speed Up Military Aid To Indo-China

Washington, Sept. 23.

The United States announced today that considerable improvement would be made in the rate of deliveries of military aid for the French and loyal Indo-Chinese in their battle against the Communists of South-East Asia.

That statement, without details as to the amounts in either dollars or tonnage, was contained in a formal State-Defense Department announcement on the conclusion of talks between American officials and General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French High Commissioner and Commander of the French Union forces in Indo-China.

Indications were that Indo-China probably would get the bulk of almost \$1,000 million (about £357 million) voted for military and economic aid to Far Eastern countries between now and next July 1.

The French Commander had been conferring with military and diplomatic officials here for more than a week.

The announcement today said that the talks were concluded at the Pentagon (the Defense Department) on Saturday in an

atmosphere of cordiality and unity of purpose.

It added: "The participants were in complete agreement that the successful defence of Indo-China is of great importance to the defence of all South-East Asia. United States officials stated that General de Lattre's presentation of the situation in that area has been invaluable to them and has demonstrated that the United States and French policies in the Associated States were not at variance."

The announcement said that General de Lattre had been advised that the question of additional aid for the French and Vietnamese forces in Indo-China in the fiscal year 1952 programme is under study by the United States Government.—Reuter.

GENERAL'S STATEMENT

Washington, Sept. 23. General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny said today that he could give an absolute assurance to the forces of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia that the United States would send them greatly increased shipments of equipment quickly.

The General was speaking on a nationwide telecast at the end of his week-long consultations with United States officials. He could make this statement as a result of his conferences with officials here, whom he added, he found very understanding of the situation.

One of his main reasons for coming here, according to General de Lattre, was to ask for more equipment.

United States officials have said they are prepared to send all the General has asked and priority for such shipments will be almost the same as for Korea. Equipment will be shipped as rapidly as it is available.—United Press.

To Grow More Jute

New Delhi, Sept. 23. To attain self-sufficiency in jute and cotton, India in 1951-52 will divert 250,000 acres to jute and 1,600,000 acres to cotton, resulting in a food grain loss of 400,000 tons, Food Minister K. M. Munshi announced in Parliament.—Associated Press.

Evatt Hails Result Of Referendum On Communists

Melbourne, Sept. 23.

Dr Herbert Evatt, the Australian Opposition leader, today hailed Australia's refusal to empower the Government to outlaw the Communist Party as a refusal to write "utterly un-British" provisions in the Constitution.

Dr Evatt, former Minister for External Affairs in the Labour Government, said that, by rejecting the Government plan at yesterday's referendum, Australians had "resisted appeals to emotion and withstood a fierce barrage of fear and hysteria."

Union Asks Anti-Red Campaign

San Francisco, Sept. 23.

The American Federation of Labour today called for an aggressive worldwide campaign against Communism, and said that only through strength can the Democracies remain free.

The International Labour Relations Committee of the 8,000,000-member union released reports which are expected to be adopted on Monday by delegates to the annual convention.

The Committee laid down this proposal: "The United States should lead the Democracies in signing a treaty with West Germany, guaranteeing its unconditional sovereignty and complete national independence."

2. With or without Russia the Allies should sign a peace treaty with Austria.

3. Britain, France, Yugoslavia and the United States, regardless of the Russian opposition, should revise the present Italian peace treaty which the Union described as an injustice to the Italian people. Italy should be taken into the Atlantic Alliance.

4. Greece and Turkey should immediately be accorded membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

5. The United States should issue an appeal to governments of the Middle East to sign a security and prosperity pact. Iran should be included and the treaty should "eliminate every vestige of colonialism and special privileges for foreigners in this vital area."

6. Truce negotiations should be resumed in Korea, but only if the conference is transferred to a strictly neutral area.—United Press.

New Delhi's Riposte To Pakistan

New Delhi, Sept. 23.

Official Indian circles today described as "palpably false" recent reports in the Pakistan Press of alleged harassment of Moslems in India.

They said that the Pakistan Press campaign was "window dressing" for the forthcoming Security Council meeting which would discuss Dr Frank Graham's report on the Kashmir dispute.

According to these circles, the campaign, which stated two weeks ago "as if at a signal," made two main charges against India.

Firstly, that Moslems were being forced to leave India, and secondly, that the culture and religion of Indian Moslems were in jeopardy.

Allegations made to bolster up these charges had been investigated and found to be without foundation, these circles said.

They, however, expressed fear that the campaign might start another wave of minority rioting in Pakistan, particularly in East Bengal, and swell the present rate of flow of refugees into a flood.—Reuter.

Peking Charge Against Pakistan Govt.

London, Sept. 23.

Four Chinese Communist organisations have protested against the "persecution of peace fighters" by the Pakistan Government, the New China News Agency reported from Peking today.

The organisations had demanded the unconditional release of Pakistani writers, journalists and "other peace fighters" arrested since last March, the agency said.

It said that among those held were Syed Sajid Zaher, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Pakistan.

The agency also said that the Pakistan Government had tried "peace fighters" secretly on June 15, when the death sentence was demanded. The accused were deprived of the right of appeal and newspapers were forbidden to print news of the trial, the agency said.—Reuter.

Blast-Proof Vaults For Film Records

Ottawa, Sept. 22.

Two Canadian Government departments are experimenting with blast-proof vaults to store highly explosive films and micro-filmed Government records.

The research was undertaken by the Department of Public Works and the National Research Council as a result of the growing use of film in Government records and urgent requirements of the National Film Board.

The two departments hope to build a vault which will reduce the danger of film explosions. The interior of the vault also will be constructed so that a minimum amount of damage will result from an explosion.

The need for specially constructed storage vaults arose when the National Film Board decided that its present storage facilities were inadequate. The board said its film records were of a highly inflammable and explosive character, and should be stored in a special type of vault.—United Press.

Memorial To Sub. Crew

Cherbourg, Sept. 23.

General Charles de Gaulle today unveiled a monument here to the 128 French officers and ratings and one British officer who lost their lives in the sinking of the submarine Surcouf before the war.

Commander Saunders and sailors from the destroyer Zodiac represented the Royal Navy at the ceremony, which was attended by Admiral Philippe Aubouy, former Free French naval chief in the Pacific, and Commander Thierry d'Argenlieu, former Free French Commissioner in the Pacific.

The Surcouf sank in a collision with an American cargo vessel.—Reuter.

ANIMALS' BLOOD FOR HUMAN PATIENTS

Tokyo, Sept. 23.

The newspaper Yomiuri reports that a Japanese physician has successfully transfused treated animal blood into the veins of more than 600 human patients.

Dr Kunio Kawachi of Hiroshima University Medical School told a meeting of epidemics researchers in Tokyo that he has used the blood of cows, horses and pigs to give transfusions to humans without any serious after-effects.

The doctor processes the animal blood with small amounts of formalin and caustic soda and also heats it.

In one case, he said, he gave a patient 3,800 cubic centimetres of animal blood over a five-day period without any bad after-effects.

In continued transfusion, some of the patients broke out in a rash, the physician noted.

Dr Kawachi was quoted by the newspaper as saying that even in cases where persons had lost a large amount of blood, he could spot no difference in results in the use of animal blood transfusion as compared with transfusions of human blood.—Associated Press.

Rebel Reds Make Gains

Rome, Sept. 23.

Leaders of Italy's rebel Communist movement reported today that they had withstood Communist "suffocation tactics" so successfully that many members now felt that they were strong enough to enter the political arena as a party.

Organisers from each of Italy's 19 regions met privately here for the movement's first round-table congress. Presiding were Aldo Cuccini and Valdo Magnani, two Deputies who broke from the Communist Party last January and set up the anti-Communist "Italian Workers' Movement."

A spokesman for the Movement told Reuter afterwards that he was unable to disclose actual membership figures but they were considerable and growing.

Congress sources said that delegate after delegate reported the failure of the 2,500,000-strong Italian Communist Party to suppress the rebellion in its ranks.

They said that "brutal intimidation" of sympathisers by Communist strong arm squads had now been supplanted by a policy of ostentatiously ignoring the movement.—Reuter.

Spain Admitted To Committee

Naples, Sept. 23.

Spain has been made a member of the International Maritime Committee, and Yugoslavia is to be admitted soon, President Albert V. Lilienfeld, Brussels, Committee President, announced today at the opening of the 16-nation International Maritime Law Convention here.—Associated Press.



Mary Martin, 36-year-old American stage star, who is to play in the Broadway hit "South Pacific" in London, shown arriving at Drury Lane.—Central Press Photo.

POP

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FORMER ENEMIES DRAWN INTO DEFENCE SYSTEM

London, Sept. 23.

Both Japan and Western Germany will attain a state of partial peace, peace with the Western world, and accompanying freedom from restraint some time early in 1952 if present plans are fulfilled.

Although the technique of making peace and removing post-surrender restraints has been rather different in the two countries, the process is essentially the same.

Since Germany is partitioned, the Western powers, in relation with the West German Federal Government at Bonn, have considered it technically impossible to conclude a peace treaty. A state of peace between Western Germany and the West has been brought about by a series of declarations legally terminating the state of war.

To bring about more than a purely legal change in the status of Western Germany, the Western powers are now still working on the more complicated enactments which will end the Occupation regime and provide treaty cover for the stationing of Allied troops on ex-enemy soil, made necessary by the defence strategy of the post-war era.

In the case of Japan, the technique was simpler since there was only one Japanese Government to be recognised as sovereign under the new regime of peace.

The Western powers have been able to conclude a normal style peace treaty with Japan, accompanied by the signature of a bilateral security pact between Japan and the United States.

Yet this settlement for Japan is only a partial peace settlement because it does not end the state of war between Japan and the Communist governments of the world, including China, or between Japan and the two important Asian powers, India and Burma.

The difference in the peace-making technique which the West has been able to apply to Western Germany and Japan has meant that Western Germany was technically at peace before Japan but that in the Japanese settlement the whole transition from war to peace could be achieved in a single operation at San Francisco.

INTEGRAL PART

With the coming into force in the next few months of the Japanese treaty, Japan has fully abandoned its ex-enemy status and has moved to be an integral part of the present non-Communist security system in the Pacific.

A similar transition will be effected in Western Germany in about the same period.

Under United States leadership, the Western Occupational powers are now committed to a drive to wind up the Occupation regime as far as is compatible with the absence of a full peace

treaty and integrate the Bonn Government into the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) defence system in Europe following the Big Three Western Foreign Ministers' Council of NATO.

The result of the partial peace settlements concluded this year with Western Germany and Japan will be to draw each country respectively into a positive relationship with the Atlantic and Pacific security systems based on Washington.

This will be the case even should the West German Government finally decide not to make a contribution to the European Army forces organised under NATO.

For whether or not German soldiers are recruited to serve with the European Army, British, French and United States troops will be stationed on German soil.

GERMAN TROOPS

In fact, there is now good reason to believe that the powers concerned will reach agreement on an army structure, working equally and size of units, which will make it possible for German units to be raised by next year.

The inclusion of German units in the NATO forces has proved as controversial a subject within Germany as it has proved among the Allied nations of the West.

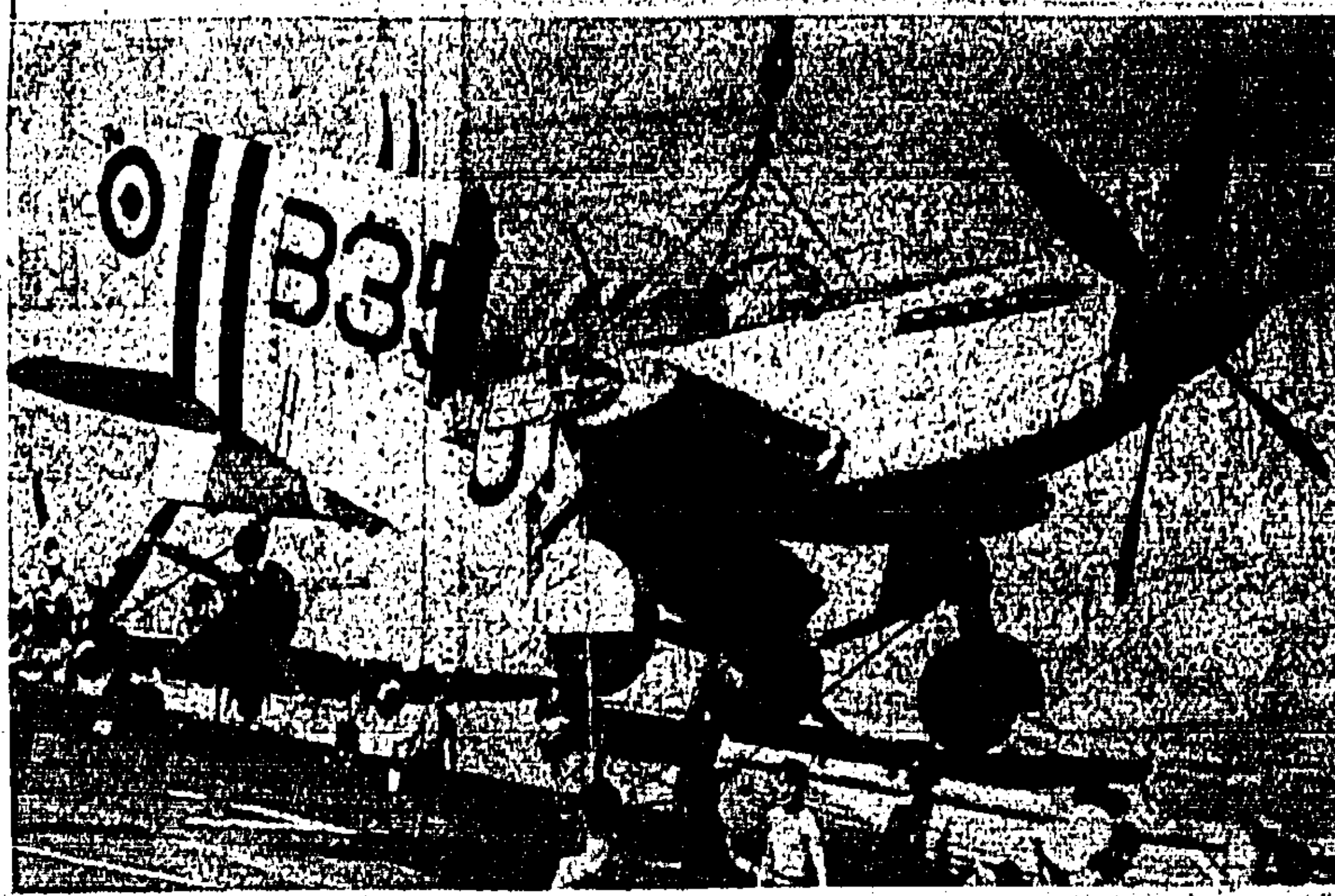
Even if the West German Government subscribed to an arrangement by which German troops are again under arms, opposition to rearmament will continue to exist in Western Germany.

The notion that security lies in rearmament and the conclusion of light defence pacts, which has been regrettably adopted by the Commonwealth and NATO countries at the expense of rising living standards, has not yet gained general support in Western Germany.

But the painful reality for Western Germany, and for Japan, as both countries emerge from defeat into partnership with their conquerors, is that their territories lie in the most exposed position on the fringe of the anti-Communist world.

In this geographical position, the possibility of neutrality in any future world war can be ruled out and it is on the assumption that neutrality is not a practical policy that Western Germany and the Western Occupational powers are now working on plans for German rearmament.—Reuter.

British Naval Aircraft In Action In Korea



Aircraft from the carrier HMS Glory are in action in Korea almost every day and scarcely one of the planes has not been damaged by enemy flak. Photo shows a firefly being embarked on board at Iwakuni, in southern Japan.—London Express Service.

Norway To Build Up Her Army Reserves

Washington, Sept. 23.

The Norwegian Defence Minister, Mr Jen Christian Hauge, told the United Press today: "We intend to build up as soon as possible our regular army officer and non-commissioned officer cadres as well as military specialists for units to be mobilised in case of emergency."

Mr Hauge arrived at noon by plane from Canada, where he had attended the Ottawa meeting of the Atlantic Pact Council. He said: "This is what we call expanding the quality of our armed forces, because not only must we have enough officers, non-commissioned officers and specialists for our active forces, but equally for reserve units."

"Increased regular Army cadres are needed to train conscripts who are called up each year for national service and also units to be mobilised immediately to complement the armed forces in case of emergency," he explained. "For a hundred years we have had national army service but we never had sufficient cadres for reserves. That has to be remedied as soon as possible and the Norwegian defence forces intend to see this is done."

The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr Halvard Lange, had told the United Press in Ottawa that Norway intended to increase the quality of its armed forces.

United States officials in Ottawa had intimated that General Dwight Eisenhower's secret progress report on the Atlantic Pact Organisation had urged especially the necessity of having enough regular cadres for reserves so they could be properly trained and brought to full strength. These officials understood that General Eisenhower regarded this as the chief weakness at present of the NATO forces in Europe and felt steps should be taken to remedy this in the next few months.

GREATER ARMS FLOW

One reason for doing so, it is said, is the greater flow of arms expected from the United States and European arms factories in the months just ahead, which should be adequate to equip some reserves.

The Eisenhower report was understood to have been made available through the standing group at the Atlantic Council meeting in Ottawa, but this was never officially confirmed. In fact, the French Finance Minister, M. Rene Mayer, at a Press conference of the French delegation, there said he had neither seen nor heard of the report.

Mr Hauge also told the United Press that while in Canada he visited the Air Force training centre at Centralia in Ontario.

He said: "The Canadian and NATO airmen, including Norwegians, are receiving the most modern training. I was deeply impressed with the high standard of efficiency maintained there. I was also able to inspect the Canadian 27th Infantry Brigade that is going shortly to Western Germany to be garrison troops in defence of Western Europe. I was certainly impressed with the fact that these troops are ready and able to give a good account of themselves. I inspected them at the Val Cartier Camp in Quebec."

"I visited Little Norway in Ontario, where thousands of Norwegians trained in World War II. That brought back old and proud memories. This camp has not been reactivated and I believe there are no plans at present to do so. I also visited Camp Borden to inspect installations there."

NORTHERN DEFENCE

Mr Hauge expects to visit the Atlantic Pact standing group at the United States Defence Department early on Monday.

"I attach considerable importance to my relations with them," he added.

Queen Of Iran Going To Europe

Tehran, Sept. 23.

Queen Soraya of Persia will fly to Switzerland this week for medical treatment, a Court official said tonight.

Queen Soraya will accompany Princess Chahnaz, 11-year-old daughter born to the Shah's previous wife, Fawzla, who is returning to a boarding school. The Court official added that Queen Soraya's departure has any connection with Persia's political crisis. The Queen had been in uncertain health and losing weight for some time and needed medical examination.

Princess Ashraf, the Shah's twin sister, left on Saturday by air for Switzerland. The reason given for the trip was that her young son, Prince Shahryar, needs medical treatment. She was also accompanied by her husband, Egyptian-born Ahmed Chahak, Director of Civil Aviation.

It is believed that Queen Soraya and Princess Chahnaz will leave on Tuesday. The court official said the Shah's second sister, Princess Shams, planned to remain in Persia.—Associated Press.

Tic-Tac-Toe Test Failed

Bath, Sept. 23.

Charges of drunkenness against George T. Franklin, 40, were dismissed here because he beat an examining doctor in a game of tic-tac-toe designed as a sobriety test.

The doctor told the court he considered Franklin drunk and confused.

Why did I beat you at tic-tac-toe then? Franklin asked. "Because you started first," the doctor replied.—United Press.

GASPERI'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Washington, Sept. 23.

President Truman and other officials were prepared today to welcome the Italian Premier, Alcide De Gasperi, on Monday for one of the most cordial and intensive three-day visits ever accorded to a foreign government leader.

Premier De Gasperi will be received as the honoured chief executive of an Allied nation in the Atlantic pact, and the chief subject of consultation with him is expected to be how the two nations can work even closer in security matters through a revision of the peace treaty which at present restricts Italy's armed forces.

President Truman will show the full extent of cordiality for Mr De Gasperi and the Italian people by going in person to the railway station to welcome the Premier at 8.50 a.m. EDT.

This is a gesture usually reserved only for sovereigns and titular heads of States.

Mr De Gasperi will be accorded two of the greatest public forums available to any man in the United States to explain Italy's needs and desires during his visit.

The first of these will come only a few hours after his arrival, when he is scheduled to go before a joint session of Congress to make a speech.—United Press.

Fostering Friendship With U.S.

London, Sept. 23.

Associations from 12 European nations, meeting here this week-end to strengthen relations with the United States, have formed a Congress of European-American Associations.

Among the countries represented by the 10 groups are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy and Switzerland.

Though the conference was held at the headquarters of the English-Speaking Union, no British association has yet joined the Congress.

But the English-Speaking Union is expected to join the Congress later this year and its delegate has already been offered a vice-presidency.

The first President of the Congress is a Finnish banker, Mr Hans F. Nielsen, who said after the first session:

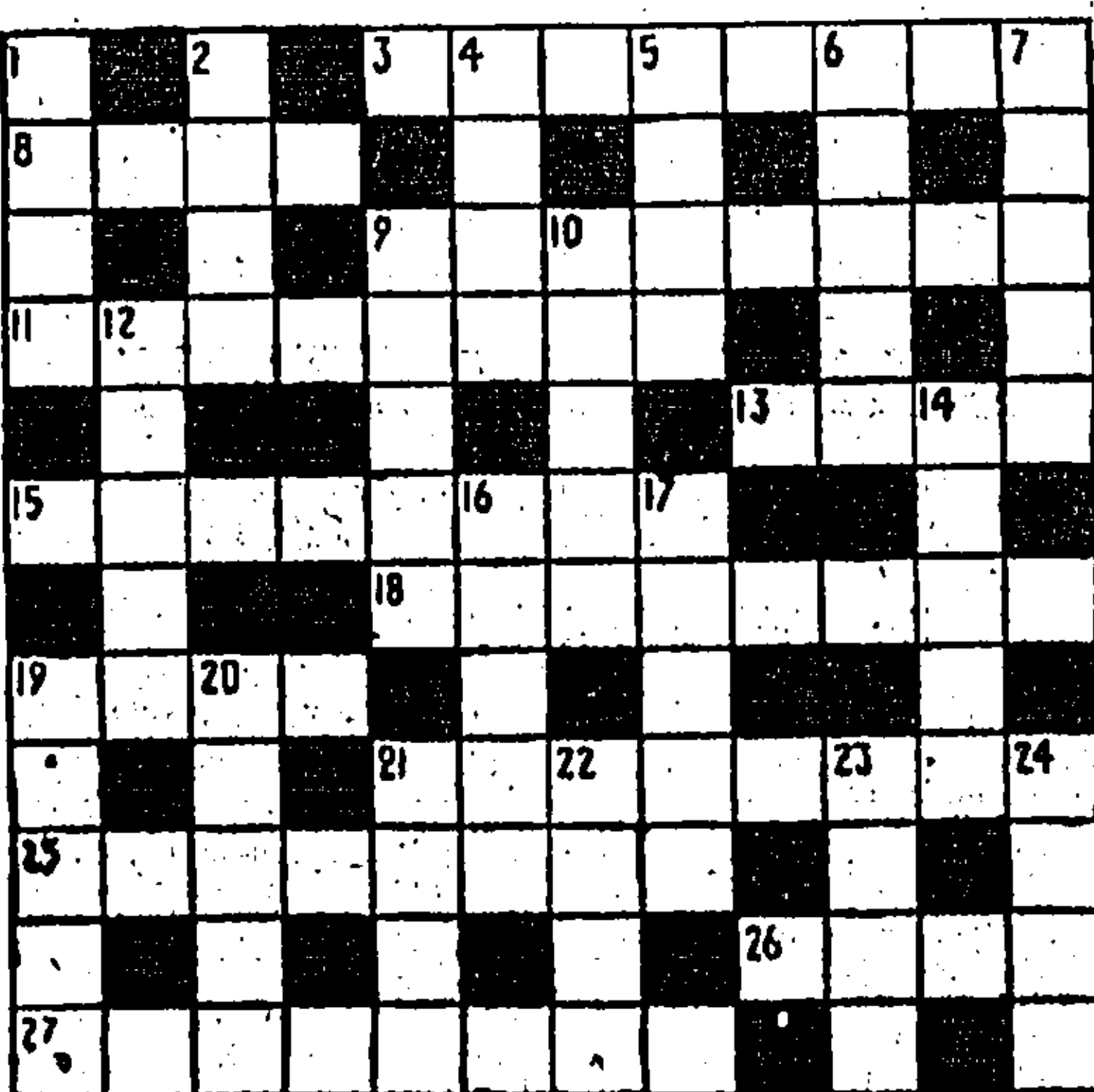
"Until now the member associations have been working alone. The Congress will give them an opportunity to co-ordinate their work in fostering friendship with the United States."—Reuter.

Zeiss Chief Dead

Berlin, Sept. 23.

The Soviet news agency ADN reported today the death of Dr Johannes Harting, head of the Scientific Department of the Zeiss Optical and Camera Works at Jena. Dr Harting was 83.—Associated Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Get near to (8).
 - Bound (4).
 - Renovates (8).
 - French policeman (8).
 - Lazily (4).
 - Wealth (8).
 - Fascinate (8).
 - Stinging instrument (4).
 - Flower (8).
 - Entire (8).
 - Bucket (4).
 - In the intervening period (8).
- DOWN**
- Banner (4).
 - Profit (4).
 - Column (4).
 - Scold (4).
 - Pungent (5).
 - Incautious (5).
 - Like (8).
 - Chic (5).
 - Before time (5).
 - In the neighbourhood (5).
 - Relative (8).
 - Eat away (5).
 - Deputy (5).
 - Dance (8).
 - Spoken (4).
 - Misfortunes (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Secret, 4 Tests, 7 Anecdote, 8 Moves, 9 Parrot, 11 Essayed, 13 Sincere, 15 Riddle, 16 Fair, 18 Evacuate, 20 Raps, 21 Thies, Down: 1 Sharp, 2 Recur, 3 Trotter, 4 Themes, 5 Surveyed, 6 Banned, 10 Hacksack, 12 Servant, 13 Snuff, 14 Arrows, 16 Roubt, 17 Rye.

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Air-Conditioned

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AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. | AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

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VERA-ELLEN
CESAR ROMERO
HAPPY GO GO LOVELY
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"48 Nations Sign Japanese Peace Treaty" etc., etc.

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AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

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MUSICAL
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LAVISH
ROMANTIC
FRED ASTAIRE
JANE POWELL
Wedding Bells
PETER LAWFORD
SARAH CHURCHILL

LEE Theatre
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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PAUL KELLY • ELLA LANGE • MARY JENNY

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

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SAILINGS TO

"SHENKONG"	Keelung	5 p.m. 24th Sept.
"SHANSHI"	Saigon, Djakarta & Surabaya	5 p.m. 24th Sept.
"YCHOOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 25th Sept.
"BOKOR"	Saigon & Phnom Penh	10 a.m. 26th Sept.
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 26th Sept.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 29th Sept.
"SHENKONG"	Keelung	5 p.m. 30th Sept.
"SZECHUEN"	Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 1st Oct.
"PAKHOT"	Bangkok	3 p.m. 10th Oct.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HANYANG"	Tientsin	24th Sept.
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	28th Sept.
"SHENKONG"	Keelung	7 a.m. 29th Sept.
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta & Bintan	1st Oct.
"SINKIANG"	Sandakan	1st Oct.
"PAKHOT"	Kobe	4th Oct.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO. LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	4 p.m. 25th Sept.
"ANKING"	Nauru Ocean Is. & Sydney	2nd Oct.
"TAIYUAN"	Japan	1st Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIPING"	Kobe	In Port
"ANKING"	Kobe	29th Sept.
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	22nd Oct.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"BELLEROPHON"	London & Holland	24th Sept.
"MYAMMON"	Dublin & Liverpool	30th Sept.
"PYRRHUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Oct.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	7th Oct.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Ship	Sailed	Arrives Hong Kong
"ANTIOCHUS"	21st Sept.	30th Sept.
"CYCLOPS"	21st Sept.	6th Oct.
"ANTIOCHUS"	21st Sept.	8th Oct.
"PELEUS"	21st Sept.	16th Oct.
"ANTIOCHUS"	21st Sept.	29th Oct.
"ANTIOCHUS"	21st Sept.	2nd Nov.
"ANTIOCHUS"	21st Sept.	8th Nov.
"ANTIOCHUS"	21st Sept.	15th Nov.
"ANTIOCHUS"	21st Sept.	25th Nov.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.
Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

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WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS of cargo exported from Hong Kong and South China, compiled by the Sworn Measurers, 15 from the "S. C. M. Post."

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Proposal to change a Ship's name.

We, The Cheetsum Steamship Company, Limited, 27, Connaught Road, West (2nd floor), Hong Kong hereby give notice that in consequence of the present name is undesirable to the owners, we have applied to the Minister of Transport, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1904, in respect of the Motor ship "FLYING BIRD" of HONG KONG REGISTRY. Official Number 191014. Gross tonnage 580 tons. Register tonnage 302 tons, heretofore owned by The Cheetsum Steamship Company, Limited, 27, Connaught Road, West (2nd floor), Hong Kong, for permission to change her name to "LUCKY TRADER" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of HONG KONG as owned by The Cheetsum Steamship Company, Limited.

Any objection to the proposed change of name must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at HONG KONG within SEVEN days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hong Kong the 21st day of September, 1951.

THE CHEETSUM STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED
C. S. MO
Director

NOTICE

(From the Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia).

1. All holders of Indonesian passports, residing in Hong Kong, are advised to register at the Consulate General before December 31st, 1951.

2. Holders of Netherlands passports (non-Dutch), who wish to acquire the Indonesian nationality, have the opportunity to change their passports into Indonesian passports before December 27th, 1951.

Unique Elections Being Held In India This Year

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The forthcoming general elections in India in the winter of 1951-52 will be on such an unprecedented scale and will contain so many unique features that they cannot fail to be watched with keen interest by political students all over the world.

Never before in history will so gigantic a poll have been witnessed. An estimated electorate of 180,000,000 will vote to return 712 candidates to a biocameral parliament composed of a Lower House and a Council of State (Upper House).

This compares with the British electorate of 25,000,000 in the February, 1950, elections; 55,000,000 in the 1948 United States presidential election; 100,000,000 in the 1949 Soviet elections; and 165,000,000 in the last Chinese Legislative Yuan elections.

The Indian electorate will be a combination of a comparatively sophisticated urban population and a large and illiterate rural one. Much emphasis is being placed in the planning of the election to get the overwhelmingly illiterate population to exercise the franchise.

In order to guide the illiterate voters there will be distinct symbols for the candidates of each political party. They will be such as will be easily recognizable by everybody. The voter will have only to drop his ballot paper into a particular "symbol box" to record his vote.

Some observers doubt the wisdom of the choice of symbols and wonder to what extent in a country like India the voters cast will be for the symbols themselves and not for the candidates they represent.

Symbols to the superstitious in this land of superstition have a profound meaning. For instance, there is the Indian who regards an umbrella as unlucky or inauspicious, just as another would regard the elephant as a symbol of prosperity.

P&O B.I.E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CORFU"	23rd August	24th September
"CANTON"	20th September	22nd October
"CARTHAGE"	18th October	19th November
"CHUSAN"	2nd November	30th November
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.		
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	25th September	19th October
"CANTON"	20th October	20th November
"CARTHAGE"	22nd November	23rd December
"CHUSAN"	4th December	31st December

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"TRESILLIAN"	20th September	London & Continent
"SURAT"	10th October	"
Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"SHILLONG"	9th October	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam, with liberty to call at Bombay, if circumstances require.

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Ship	Due	From
"SIRDHANA"	due 30th Sept.	from Calcutta, Rangoon via Straits for Japan
"SANGOLA"	due 2nd Oct.	from Japan for Calcutta, Rangoon via Singapore & Penang
(These vessels have refrigerated cargo space)		

P. & O.B. I. JOINT SERVICE

Ship	Due	From
"UMARIA"	due 30th Sept.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, & Straits for Japan
"OKHLA"	due 2nd Oct.	from Japan for Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, & P. Gulf

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO. LTD.

Ship	Due	From
"NELLORE"	due 14th Oct.	from Sydney for Melbourne, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne
"EASTERN"	due 20th Oct.	from Sydney

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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"MENESTHEUS"	14th Oct.
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HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	8.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.	8.00 a.m. Tues. 8.30 a.m. Wed. Sat.
(Connects at Bangkok with U.D.A. to Rangoon)		
HK/Hanoi (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Tues.	8.00 p.m. Tues.
HK/Singapore (DC-3)	8.00 p.m. Wed.	6.15 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	6.30 a.m. Wed.	4.45 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Hatphong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri.	4.30 p.m. Fri.

All the above subject to alteration without notice.
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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.

BENGLINE

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SHIPS	FROM	DUE
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore	25th Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	U.K. via B.N.B.	20th Sept.
"BENALBANACH"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 28th Oct.
"BENRUACHAN"	U.K. via B.N.B.	5th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	U.K. via Singapore	8th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	do	20th Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	do	26th Nov.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	4th Oct.
"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	21st Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	London & Antwerp	31st Oct.
"BENRUACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow & Hamburg	10th Nov.
"BENDORAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	12th Nov.
"BENLEDI"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	18th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	23rd Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	Havre, London & Rotterdam	29th Nov.

Via Singapore, Port Swettenham, Port Sudan & Port Said.
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Boys Find Chunk Of Uranium

Albuquerque, Sept. 23.

A big chunk of metal found in an empty lot by three Doherty, Texas, boys has been identified by the Atomic Energy Commission as a uranium casting.

The chunk found by the boys, and a larger one found when an investigation was started, were variously estimated to be worth from \$500 to \$33,000. The one the boys found weighed about 33 pounds.

The Atomic Energy Commission has taken possession of the two pieces under the Atomic Energy Act.

The AEC said yesterday the piece found by the Doherty boys was normal uranium, and scientists believe it to be an experimental piece at least seven or eight years old.

The age of the piece would place it back in the first atomic bomb. In 1943, scientists were working at Los Alamos to produce the experimental bomb that was shot off in the New Mexico desert on July 16, 1945. The Army then was operating Los Alamos under its super-secret program. Projects Doherty is about 800 miles east of Los Alamos on a direct highway.

The boys found the uranium less than a block off the highway from Los Alamos.

They were jumping out of a tree. They saw the piece of metal and dug it up so they wouldn't hurt their feet on it.

The metal was blacker than the lead in a pencil. When the boys hit it with a hammer, burning sparks flew. So they played with it for two months before turning it over to the authorities. Associated Press.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Yokohama & Kobe
"LES GLIERES" Nov. 11	Nov. 12	

"MEINAM"	in Port	Sept. 24	N. Africa & Europe
"GIALONG"		Oct. 2	Phnom & Saigon
"OYONNAX"	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	— " —
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Manila, Saigon & Marseilles

* passengers & freight
 † freight for Saigon, Port Said, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.

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M.S. "TRIN MAERSK"	Sept. 30
M.S. "PETER MAERSK"	Oct. 16
M.S. "NICOLINE MAERSK"	Oct. 31

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "LEXA MAERSK"	Oct. 17
M.S. "SALLY MAERSK"	Oct. 20
M.S. "ANNA MAERSK"	Nov. 13

For Freight and Further Particulars please apply to:-

AGENTS:

JEBSEN & CO.

Pedder Building Tel. Nos. 36066-9.

Healthy State Of Business In U.S.

New York, Sept. 22.

Production of the nation's steel plants was scheduled to rise this week to 2,023,000 net tons of ingots and steel for castings, the American Iron and Steel Institute said.

This estimate is based on the industry's plans to operate facilities at 101.2 per cent of their rated capacity, compared with 100 per cent in the preceding week when output was placed at 1,999,000 tons.

In the comparable week a year ago, when the industry's capacity was lower, an operating rate of 100.4 per cent resulted in production of 1,936,400 tons.

Daily average gross crude oil production increased 4,000 barrels in the week ended September 15, totalling 2,282,200 and compared with 2,238,300 barrels a year ago, the American Petroleum Institute said.

Reports from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole operated at 94.0 per cent of capacity.

Finished and unfinished petrol stocks totalled 114,318,000 barrels compared with 114,671,000-barrels as of the previous week.

Railroad freight volume bounced up sharply last week, the Association of American Railroads reported.

Loadings for the week ended September 15 totalled 650,812 cars, up 117,004 cars or 10.1 per cent above the previous week, which included the Labour Day holiday.

The total was 15,846 cars below the corresponding week in 1950, but 107,700 cars or 14.5 per cent above the same week in 1949.

CONTRACT AWARDS

Heavy construction contract awards reported by the week ended Monday rose to \$232,381,000 or 22 per cent more than the previous week's \$189,224,000, Engineering News-Record said.

However, the total was 15 per cent below the weekly average to date this year and also below the \$230,000,000 for the corresponding week last year.

Commercial and industrial failures increased to 164 in the week ended Sept. 13, about even with the 165 in the like week of 1950, Dun and Bradstreet reported today. In the preceding week failures totalled 110.

Retail trade rose slightly in the past week over the previous week, Dun and Bradstreet reported.

Total retail volume in the week ended Wednesday was

estimated to be from one per cent above to four per cent below a year ago for the country as a whole.

The Dun and Bradstreet weekly wholesale food price index was at its lowest point since November 20, 1950, despite higher prices for such staples as wheat, beef, eggs and butter.

The index declined from \$6.70 a week ago to \$6.77. It still was 1.5 per cent above the year-ago level of \$6.67.

The week's motor vehicle output is estimated by Ward's Automotive Reports at 128,705 units. Ward's counted 90,988 cars and 28,717 trucks in the week's output. This compares with 100,564 cars and 28,905 trucks assembled the previous week and 153,000 cars and 20,307 trucks built in the same week of 1950. — Associated Press.

Price Trend In America

Washington, Sept. 22. Wholesale prices, as measured by the Government, continued their steady decline during the week ended September 18.

The Bureau of Labour Statistics reported that its index edged down one-tenth per cent during the week.

Wholesale commodity prices as measured by the Associated Press commodity index inched upward for the third week in a row.

The Associated Press index of 35 important commodities stood on Friday night at 100.54 compared with 100.09 last week and 104.05 a year ago. The year is 1950, which equals 100.

Livestock prices led the increase with a spectacular gain of 5.90 points. Also higher were industrial and the grains. On the downside were food and textiles, the "Bullies" being a new low for the year. — Associated Press.

CITY AND THE ELECTION
Looking Forward To A Conservative Victory

Shortage Of Scrap Metal

Cleveland, Sept. 23. Steel production was the highest in a month last week. Steel Magazine reported today, but a shortage of scrap metal producers worried about maintaining the pace.

The national ingot operating rate went up one point to 11 per cent of capacity.

That's exactly what it was one year ago, but capacity was substantially smaller than the weekly magazine of metal working reported.

The demand for steel is the greatest in the industry's history. Steel said, and most mills will enter the fourth quarter with substantial overruns and little chance of catching up on orders during the period.

Some producers are taking nothing but top priority orders for the first quarter of 1952.

Carbon bars are becoming difficult to obtain, and plant-makers say there is little chance of rolling any new orders in October and November, unless some current orders are cancelled. — Associated Press.

COMMODITY INCREASES IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Sept. 22. Prospects that the Agriculture Department's thousands of field workers will soon be urging farmers to hold back corn and soybeans for higher prices sent these commodities up, on the Board of Trade today. Gains ranged to several cents at one time.

Oats also firmed, being helped by the Agriculture Department's overnight announcement of higher support for the 1952 crop.

News from Washington said the Agriculture Department was making plans to urge farmers to hold corn and beans in the Government loan as long as the loan is higher than free market prices. A similar campaign is now under way in cotton.

Wheat closed unchanged to 3/4 higher, December \$2.43 1/2-45; March \$2.40 1/2; May \$2.40 1/2; July \$2.42 1/2.

Corn was 1 1/2-1 3/4 higher, December \$1.71 1/2.

Oats were 1-1 1/2 higher, December 53 1/2.

Rye, new style, was 1 1/2-1 3/4 higher, December \$1.29 1/2 (new style).

Soybeans were 1 1/2-1 3/4 higher. — Associated Press.

£150,000 On One Deal

Norman Henry Teakle, 50-year-old ex civil servant, whose commission on one lorry deal was said to be £150,000, died a poor man. "Indeed, he left very little," his widow said.

Teakle was once Ministry of Supply deputy director of disposals, and he left the Ministry in 1947 after an inquiry had been held by Security officers.

Then he became a director of Atlas Aviation, a charter company financed jointly by George Dawson, who is now on the Continent.

Mrs Teakle said that she had brought back to England the luggage her husband left in the Swiss sanatorium where he died. "Apart from his clothes, there are only a few personal documents," she said.

Seeland Yard has been searching for files of correspondence and contracts concerning sales of Supply Ministry surplus vehicles.

One of the contracts was alleged to concern the sale of 4,000 vehicles at an average price of £45.

Many of these vehicles were said to have been sold by the firm that bought them from the Ministry for an average of £250 each.

The first creditors' and shareholders' meeting of Atlas Aviation, Ltd., was held at the Bankruptcy Court last May. Liabilities were then said to be £31,000. No trace of any assets could be found. — Associated Press.

But Realisation Present Of Hard Road Ahead

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Sept. 23.

Reaction of the Stock Exchange to the announcement that a general election will be held on October 25 was both immediate and explosive.

The upward movement of share prices began on Wednesday on rumours that an official announcement was imminent, gathered pace on Thursday following confirmation of the rumours and slackened on Friday after the first "psychological" effects had worn off.

Though reactions differed in various sections of the market all were based on one assumption—that a general election would result in a victory for the Conservatives and therefore in the demise of the dividend control proposal.

Given this assumption the markets behaved much as was to be expected. These shares that had suffered most heavily as a result of the dividend control announcement by Mr. Gaikwad on July 26 came back into favour. On the other hand, the minor boom in dollar stocks, which had become the favourite hedge against a dividend freeze, was nipped in the bud.

The Financial Times' index of industrial ordinary share prices, which stood at 133.0 after the close of business on Tuesday, rose to 135.3 on Wednesday and to 138.0 on Thursday. On Friday, however, a calmer mood prevailed and the index fell back to 138.2.

Naturally the shares most prominent in this rise were those which had registered the biggest falls following the dividend freeze proposal. These included, besides a wide range of home industrial shares, most overseas commodity shares. But for the fact that the dividend control proposal itself had been largely discounted by investors, these rises might well have gone further.

In Friday's more cautious atmosphere some of the previous day's gains were lost, but the underline remained very firm.

TIME TO CONSIDER

Investors have now had time to consider the new set of circumstances, and their general conclusion appears to be that although prospects are much brighter than seemed possible a week or two ago, a Conservative victory—which is taken for granted in the City—may not be entirely an unmitigated blessing.

The government in power after next month's general election—whether Socialist or Conservative—will have to grapple with one of the gravest economic crises of recent years. There is no reason to believe that a Conservative government would find a quick and easy road to a solution to such problems as the shortages of coal and electricity and the deteriorating balance of payments situation.

The most that can be hoped for by government will be returned with a large enough majority in the House of Commons to take the necessary drastic action that these problems call for.

However, from the City's point of view there are several valid reasons to hope for a Conservative victory. In the first place, of course, it would remove the present threat of dividend control.

Secondly, a Conservative Chancellor would probably take a more lenient view than his predecessor towards the raising of new capital.

Thirdly, there would be no more nationalisation.

This was the psychological background to the Stock Exchange boom on Wednesday and Thursday.

OTHER FACTORS

Friday's pause for reflection, on other hand, showed that investors were aware that other factors were involved. On a reassessment of the prospects they came round to the view expressed by The Economist that "there are no short and easy roads through the dark entanglement of economic and financial difficulties that will confront the new parliament."

Overriding problem that the new government will have to solve is how to stop the inflation that is now taking a firm hold of the national economy. There is no panacea cure for this financial ailment and it may well involve measures that will prove unpopular in the City. Mr. Gaikwad's warning of short-term borrowing and Friday's downward movement in short-dated Government stocks reflected this possibility.

On the other hand there is undoubtedly a feeling abroad in the City that the Conservatives would have more success in controlling inflation than the Socialists. This week's rise in short-dated prices is partly attributable to this belief and also

SOME DOUBTS

But even on the question of de-nationalisation of the steel industry—which the Conservatives are pledged—certain doubts present themselves. For instance, what are to be the mechanics of de-nationalisation? As The Times' city editor comments:

It is admittedly part of the Stock Exchange's business to count chickens before they are hatched. But counting the eggs before an omelette is unscrambled is an exercise in a different "statum."

On balance, however, there can be no doubt that the City in general, and the investor in particular, looks forward to a Conservative victory with high hope. Whether these hopes will be justified in the event is another matter.

The Stock Exchange will probably now settle down to await the result of the poll in the knowledge that this week's undisputed glee on their part at the announcement of a general election date is already providing an excellent propaganda point for the Socialists.

Decline In Bradford Wool Price

Bradford, Sept. 23. There was a limited volume of business in crossbred wool last week, partly on export prices have moved steadily lower.

Quotations were based on New Zealand rather than London costs and some of the business accepted was believed to have been at prices which show little profit on wool bought in the cheapest markets.

There is a feeling in wool quarters here that prices are nearing the point at which they may command increased attention on the intrinsic value of wool but dealers are awaiting more encouragement from the consuming end.

Top quotations were lower than a week ago, as follows: 70th "A" 140 pence per pound, 64th "A" at 120 pence, "B" 125 pence, 60's super 112 pence, 58 super 105 pence, 56's super 92 pence, 5's 70 pence, 48's 65 pence and 40's 63 pence. — United Press.

FABRICS UP

New York, Sept. 23. American Woollen Company, the world's largest wool and worsted fabric maker, today announced Spring prices around 40 cents a yard higher than pre-Korea tags.

The advances on its Spring 1952 fabrics ranged from 35 cents a yard on a few items to 52 1/2 cents on one of its suiting mixtures. Most of the increases were a flat 40 cents a yard. — Associated Press.

INDIAN COAL FOR JAPAN

Tokyo, Sept. 23. A total of 205,000 tons of Indian coal will be imported by the Toyo Menka Company under the April, June and July, September foreign currency budgets, according to trade sources.

Of the amount contracted, 70,000 tons will go to the Tokyo Gas Company and a similar quantity to the Osaka Gas Company. The Yawata Iron and Steel Works and the Fuji Iron and Steel Works with each receive 40,000 tons, and the Tokyo Gas Company 3,000 tons.

A total of 61,500 tons will be transported to Japan by Japanese freighters, according to the same source. — United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(Our Own Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$600,230. Noon prices and morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

HSK Bank	1250	1500	30 @ 1540
HSK Ind. Asia	123		
HSK Insurance	750	750	
HSK Underwritten	135		
HSK Fire	135		
HSK Dock	95	200 @ 2.10	
HSK Wharf	95	1000 @ 0.10	
HSK Dock	10	200 @ 1.10	
HSK Dock	10	200 @ 1.10	

Provident 14.00

Whitehead 27

LAND, ETC.

HSK Hotel 6.55

HSK Land 51 1/2

Shai Land 1.55

Humphreys 11 1/2

Tram 10 1/2 10 1/2

P. Tram (O) 31

Star Ferry 103

C. Light (O) 9

C. Light (N) 5.80

C. Light (B) 8 1/2

Electric XD 35 1/2

Telephone 14 1/2

INDUSTRIALS 14 1/2

Cement 14 1/2 14 1/2

Stores, ETC.

Dairy 27.00

Watson 22

COTTON 22

Ewo 2.00

Big Advances In Cotton

New Orleans, Sept. 20.

General buying in cotton futures today skyrocketed prices \$5.30 to \$5.85 a bale before profit-taking cut the rise.

Closing prices were very steady \$2.85 to \$3.40 a bale higher.

October 36.21

December 36.02-04

March 36.07

May 36.12

July 36.04

Spot cotton closed steady \$3.50 a bale higher.

Middling 35.85

— Associated Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

sterling note (per £1) 15.70

U.S. Dollars (per \$1) 0.75

Indonesia guilders (per 100) 3.30

Siang tiens (per 100) 27.70

Singapore (Straits) 1.70

PTC parities (per 100) 10.025

R. I. L. ROYAL INTER-OCEAN LINES

Date	Ship	From
27th Sept.	"TABARAN"	Belawan, Deli, Penang & Singapore
28th Sept.	"TITIKAPONGA"	Belawan, Deli, Penang & Singapore
29th Sept.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
30th Sept.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
1st Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
2nd Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
3rd Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
4th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
5th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
6th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
7th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
8th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
9th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
10th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
11th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
12th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
13th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
14th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
15th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
16th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
17th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
18th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
19th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
20th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
21st Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
22nd Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
23rd Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
24th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
25th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
26th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
27th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
28th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
29th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
30th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore
31st Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	S. Africa & Singapore

	<u>SAILINGS</u>	<u>To</u>
1st Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
2nd Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
3rd Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
4th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
5th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
12th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
13th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
14th Oct.	"TITIKAPONGA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar
4th Nov.	"TITIKAPONGA"	Singapore, Java Ports & Macassar

